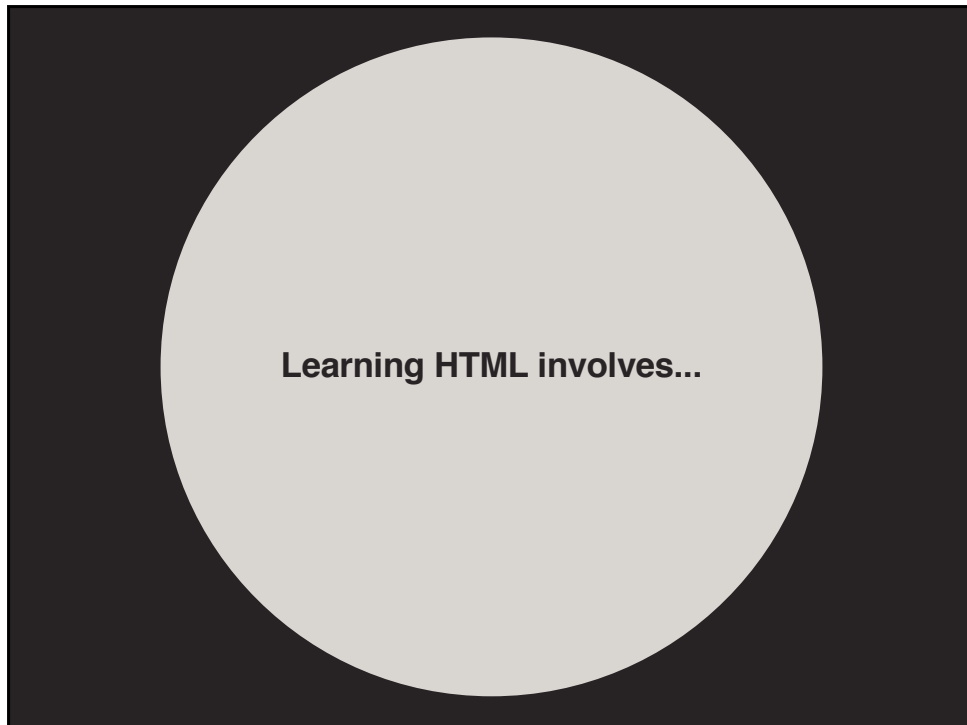




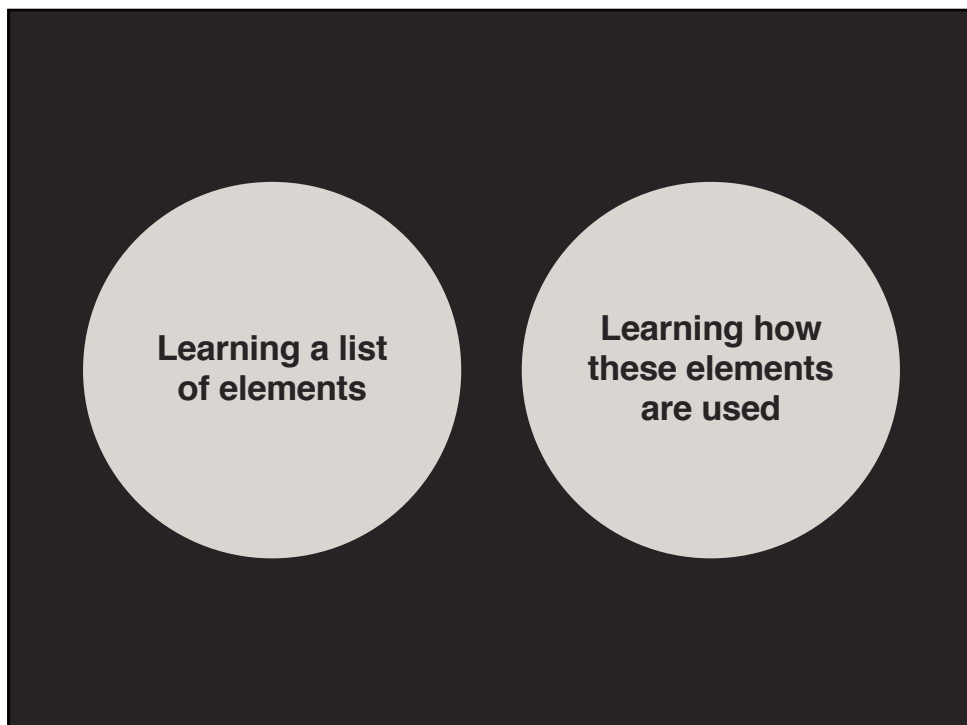
1



2



3



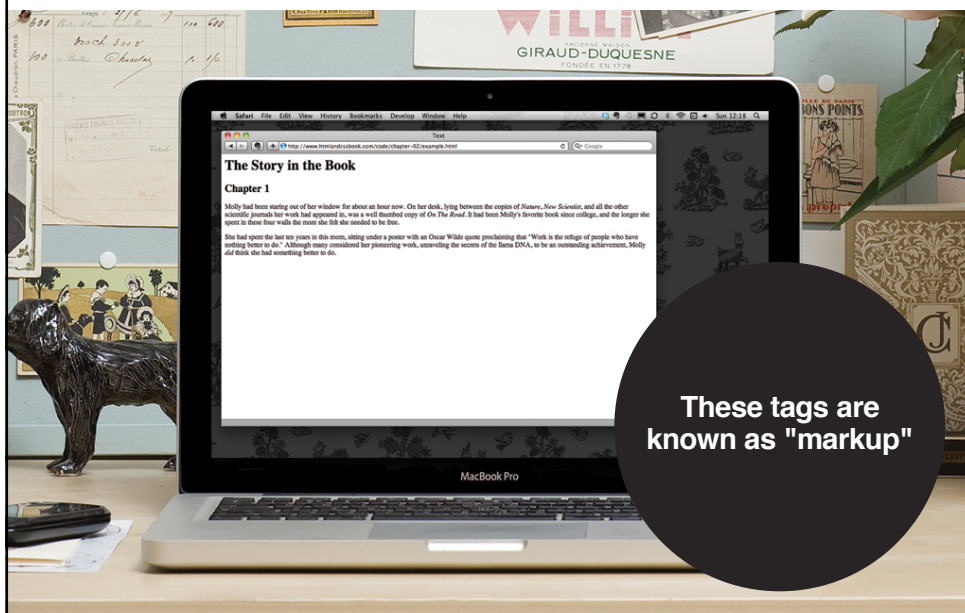
4

TAGS DESCRIBE CONTENT

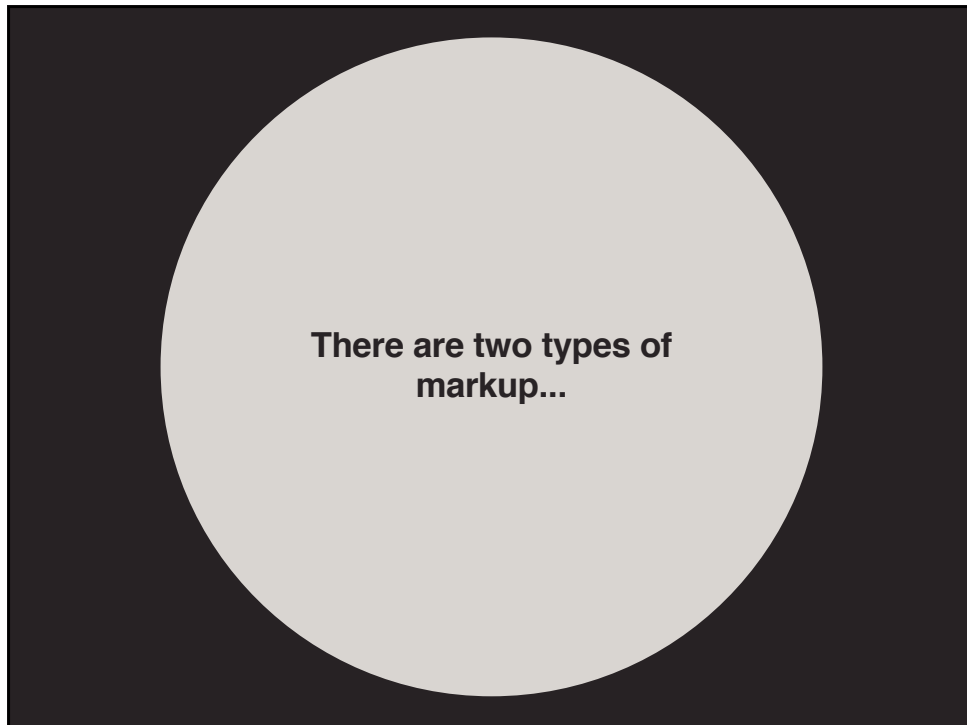


5

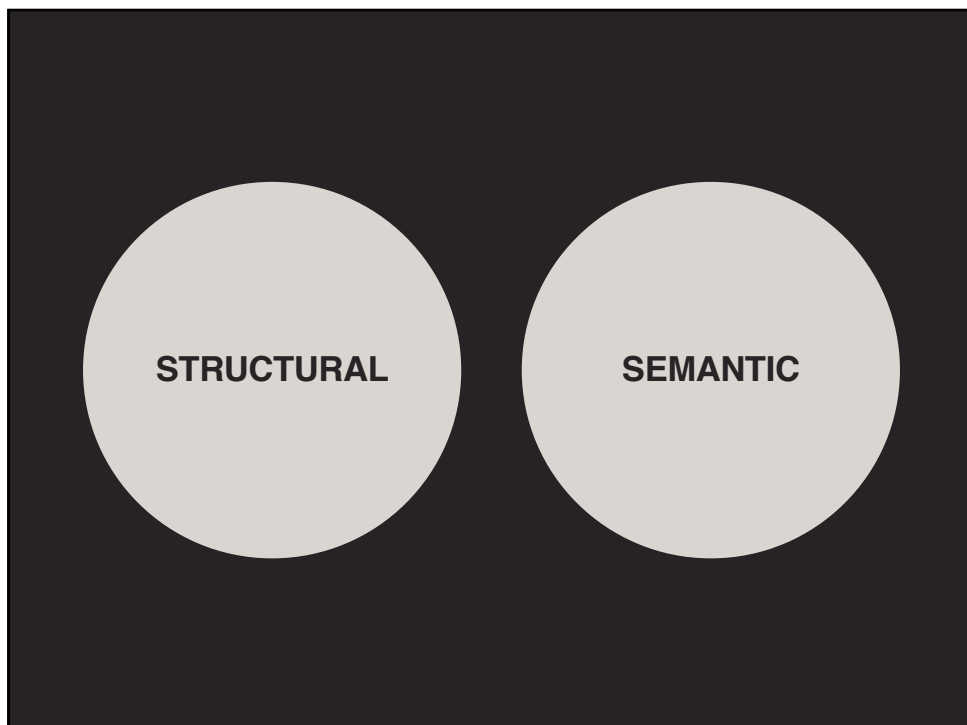
TAGS DESCRIBE CONTENT



6



7



8

HEADINGS

HTML

```
<h1>This is a Main Heading</h1>  
<h2>This is a level 2 heading</h2>  
<h3>This is a level 3 heading</h3>  
<h4>This is a level 4 heading</h4>  
<h5>This is a level 5 heading</h5>  
<h6>This is a level 6 heading</h6>
```

9

RESULT

This is a Main Heading

This is a Level 2 Heading

This is a Level 3 Heading

This is a Level 4 Heading

This is a Level 5 Heading

This is a Level 6 Heading

10

PARAGRAPHS

HTML

```
<p>A paragraph consists of one or more sentences that form a self-contained unit of discourse. The start of a paragraph is indicated by a new line.</p>
```

```
<p>Text is easier to understand when it is split up into units of text. For example, a book may have chapters. Chapters can have subheadings. Under each heading will be one or more paragraphs.</p>
```

11

RESULT

A paragraph consists of one or more sentences that form a self-contained unit of discourse. The start of a paragraph is indicated by a new line.

Text is easier to understand when it is split up into units of text. For example, a book may have chapters. Chapters can have subheadings. Under each heading there will be one or more paragraphs.

12

BOLD & ITALIC

HTML

```
<p>This is how we make a word appear  
<b>bold</b>.</p>
```

```
<p>This is how we make a word appear  
<i>italic</i>.</p>
```

13

BOLD & ITALIC

HTML

```
<p>This is how we make a word appear  
<b>bold</b>.</p>
```

```
<p>This is how we make a word appear  
<i>italic</i>.</p>
```

14

BOLD & ITALIC

HTML

```
<p>This is how we make a word appear  
<b>bold</b>.</p>
```

```
<p>This is how we make a word appear  
<i>italic</i>.</p>
```

15

RESULT

This is how we make a word appear **bold**.

This is how we make a word appear *italic*.

16

SUPERSCRIP & SUBSCRIPT

HTML

```
<p>On the 4<sup>th</sup> September you  
will learn about E=MC<sup>2</sup>.</p>
```

```
<p>The amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the  
atmosphere grew by 2ppm in  
2009<sub>1</sub>.</p>
```

17

- The <sup> tag defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW^[1]

HTML

18

- The `<sub>` tag defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H₂O.

19

SUPERSCRIP & SUBSCRIPT

`<p>On the 4th September you will learn about E=MC2.`

`<p>The amount of CO2 in the atmosphere grew by 2ppm in 20091.`

20

SUPERSCRIPT & SUBSCRIPT

HTML

```
<p>On the 4<sup>th</sup> September you
will learn about E=MC<sup>2</sup>.</p>
```

```
<p>The amount of C0<sub>2</sub> in the
atmosphere grew by 2ppm in
2009<sub>1</sub>.</p>
```

On the 4th of September you will learn about E=MC².

The amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere grew by 2ppm in 2009₁.

21

WHITESPACE IS COLLAPSED

HTML

```
<p>The    moon is
```

```
    drifting    away    from the
```

```
earth.</p>
```

22

RESULT

The moon is drifting away from Earth.

23

LINE BREAKS

HTML

```
<p>The Earth<br>gets one hundred tons  
heavier every day<br>due to falling space  
dust.</p>
```

24

- The
 tag inserts a single line break.
- The
 tag is useful for writing addresses or poems.
- The
 tag is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag.

HTML

25

LINE BREAKS

```
<p>The Earth<br>gets one hundred tons  
heavier every day<br>due to falling space  
dust.</p>
```

HTML

The Earth
gets one hundred tons heavier every day
due to falling space dust.

26

HORIZONTAL RULES

HTML

```
<p>Venus is the only planet that rotates  
clockwise</p>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<p>Jupiter is bigger than all the other  
planets combined.</p>
```

27

<hr>

HTML

- The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page (e.g. a shift of topic).
- The <hr> element is most often displayed as a horizontal rule that is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.

28

HORIZONTAL RULES

HTML

```
<p>Venus is the only planet that rotates clockwise</p>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<p>Jupiter is bigger than all the other planets combined.</p>
```

29

RESULT

Venus is the only planet that rotates clockwise.

Jupiter is bigger than all the other planets combined.

30

SEMANTIC MARKUP

WHAT IS IT?

Set of elements, for example:

The `` tag adds emphasis

`<blockquote>` contains a quote

WHY USE IT?

Provides extra information about your content

Do NOT use it to alter presentation of those elements

APPLICATION

Screen readers can add emphasis to words in ``

Search engines can find quotations in `<blockquote>`

31

STRONG & EMPHASIS

HTML

```
<p><strong>Beware</strong> pickpockets
operate in this area.</p>
```

```
<p>I <em>think</em> Ivy was the first.</p>
```

```
<p>I think <em>Ivy</em> was the first.</p>
```

```
<p>I think Ivy was the <em>first</em>.</p>
```

32

STRONG & EMPHASIS

HTML

```
<p><strong>Beware</strong> pickpockets  
operate in this area.</p>
```

```
<p>I <em>think</em> Ivy was the first.</p>
```

```
<p>I think <em>Ivy</em> was the first.</p>
```

```
<p>I think Ivy was the <em>first</em>.</p>
```

33

STRONG & EMPHASIS

HTML

```
<p><strong>Beware</strong> pickpockets  
operate in this area.</p>
```

```
<p>I <em>think</em> Ivy was the first.</p>
```

```
<p>I think <em>Ivy</em> was the first.</p>
```

```
<p>I think Ivy was the <em>first</em>.</p>
```

34

STRONG & EMPHASIS

HTML

```
<p><strong>Beware</strong> pickpockets  
operate in this area.</p>
```

```
<p>I <em>think</em> Ivy was the first.</p>
```

```
<p>I think <em>Ivy</em> was the first.</p>
```

```
<p>I think Ivy was the <em>first</em>.</p>
```

35

STRONG & EMPHASIS

HTML

```
<p><strong>Beware</strong> pickpockets  
operate in this area.</p>
```

```
<p>I <em>think</em> Ivy was the first.</p>
```

```
<p>I think <em>Ivy</em> was the first.</p>
```

```
<p>I think Ivy was the <em>first</em>.</p>
```

36

RESULT

Beware: Pickpockets operate in this area.

I *think* Ivy was the first.

I think *Ivy* was the first.

I think Ivy was the *first*.

37

What's the difference between `` and ``, `<i>` and ``?

- They have the **same effect on normal web browser rendering engines**, but there is a **fundamental difference** between them.
- "Bold" is a style - we know what "bold" is supposed to look like.
- "Strong" could (and often does) mean "bold" in a browser, but it could also mean a lower tone for a speaking program like Jaws (for blind people). And strong on a Palm Pilot may be an underline

38

Default style for strong

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
strong {
  font-weight: bold;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>A strong element is displayed like this:</p>

<strong>Some important text</strong>

<p>Change the default CSS settings to see the effect.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

A strong element is displayed like this:

Some important text

Change the default CSS settings to see the effect.

39

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
strong {
  font-weight: bold;
  font-size: large;
  font-style: italic;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>A strong element is displayed like this:</p>

<strong>Some important text</strong>

<p>Change the default CSS settings to see the effect.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

A strong element is displayed like this:

Some important text

Change the default CSS settings to see the effect.

A strong element is displayed like this:

Some important text

Change the default CSS settings to see the effect.

40

Default style for em

Default CSS Settings

Most browsers will display the `` element with the following default values:

Example

```
em {
  font-style: italic;
}
```

41

Default style for em

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
em {
  font-style: italic;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>An em element is displayed like this:</p>

<em>Some emphasized text</em>

<p>Change the default CSS settings to see the effect.</p>

</body>
</html>
|
```

An em element is displayed like this:

Some emphasized text

Change the default CSS settings to see the effect.

42

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

HTML

```
<p><abbr title="Professor">Prof</abbr>  
Stephen Hawking is a theoretical  
physicist and cosmologist.</p>  
  
<p><acronym title="National Aeronautics  
and Space Administration">NASA</acronym>  
do some crazy space stuff.</p>
```

48

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

HTML

```
<p><abbr title="Professor">Prof</abbr>  
Stephen Hawking is a theoretical  
physicist and cosmologist.</p>  
  
<p><acronym title="National Aeronautics  
and Space Administration">NASA</acronym>  
do some crazy space stuff.</p>
```

49

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

HTML

```
<p><abbr title="Professor">Prof</abbr>  
Stephen Hawking is a theoretical  
physicist and cosmologist.</p>
```

```
<p><acronym title="National Aeronautics  
and Space Administration">NASA</acronym>  
do some crazy space stuff.</p>
```

50

RESULT

Prof Stephen Hawking is a theoretical physicist and cosmologist.

NASA do some crazy space stuff.

National Aeronautics and Space
Administration

51

CITATIONS & DEFINITIONS

HTML

```
<p><cite>A Brief History of Time</cite> by
Stephen Hawking has sold over ten million
copies worldwide.</p>
```

```
<p>A <dfn>black hole</dfn> is a region
of space from which nothing, not even
light, can escape.</p>
```

52

CITATIONS & DEFINITIONS

HTML

```
<p><cite>A Brief History of Time</cite> by
Stephen Hawking has sold over ten million
copies worldwide.</p>
```

```
<p>A <dfn>black hole</dfn> is a region
of space from which nothing, not even
light, can escape.</p>
```

53

CITATIONS & DEFINITIONS

HTML

```
<p><cite>A Brief History of Time</cite> by
Stephen Hawking has sold over ten million
copies worldwide.</p>
```

```
<p>A <dfn>black hole</dfn> is a region
of space from which nothing, note even
light, can escape.</p>
```

54

CITATIONS & DEFINITIONS

A Brief History of Time by Stephen Hawking has sold over ten million copies worldwide.

A *black hole* is a region of space from which nothing, note even light, can escape.

55

dfn attribute

RESULT

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
```

```
<p><dfn title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</dfn> is
the standard markup language for creating web pages.</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages.

HyperText Markup Language

```
<p><dfn><abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr></dfn> is the
standard markup language for creating web pages.</p>
```

56

AUTHOR DETAILS

HTML

```
<address>
```

```
<p><a href="homer@example.org">
homer@example.org</a></p>
```

```
<p>742 Evergreen Terrace, Springfield</p>
```

```
</address>
```

The `<address>` tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

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AUTHOR DETAILS

HTML

```
<address>
  <p><a href="mailto:abc@example.com">
    homer@example.org</a></p>
  <p>742 Evergreen Terrace, Springfield</p>
</address>
```

The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.

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AUTHOR DETAILS

HTML

```
<a href="mailto: abc@example.com">
  homer@example.org
</a>
```

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

59

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

HTML

- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red

60

href

- A linked page is normally displayed in the current browser window, unless you specify another target.

HTML

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">  
  Visit W3Schools</a>
```

61



62



63

RESULT

```

<address>
  <p><a href="mailto:abc@example.com">
    homer@example.org</a></p>
  <p>742 Evergreen Terrace, Springfield</p>
</address>

```

homer@example.org

742 Evergreen Terrace, Springfield

64

CHANGES TO CONTENT

HTML

```

<p>It was the <del>worst</del>
  <ins>best</ins> idea she had ever
  had.</p>

```

A text with a deleted part, and a new, inserted part

65

CHANGES TO CONTENT

HTML

```
<p>It was the <del>worst</del>
<ins>best</ins> idea she had ever
had.</p>
```

It was the ~~worst~~ best idea she had ever had.

66

CHANGES TO CONTENT

HTML

```
<p>It was the <del>worst</del>
<ins>best</ins> idea she had ever
had.</p>
```

```
<p>Laptop computer:</p>
<p><s>Was $995</s></p>
<p>Now only $375</p>
```

It was the ~~worst~~ best idea she had ever had.

Laptop computer:

Was \$995

Now only \$375

67

It was the ~~worst~~ best idea she had ever had.

RESULT

Laptop computer:

~~Was \$995~~

Now only \$375

The `<s>` tag specifies text that is no longer correct, accurate or relevant.

The `<s>` tag should not be used to define deleted text in a document, use the `` tag for that.

68

Advanced usage

RESULT

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
del {background-color: tomato;}
ins {background-color: yellow;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The del and ins elements + CSS</h1>

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>!
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The del and ins elements + CSS

My favorite color is ~~blue~~ red!

69

RESULT

div

- The `<div>` tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

This is some paragraph inside div tag.

- List item 1
- List item 2

This is some paragraph inside div tag.

- List item 1
- List item 2

A `<div>` section in a document that is styled with CSS

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div

This is some paragraph inside div tag.

- List item 1
- List item 2

This is some paragraph inside div tag.

- List item 1
- List item 2

```

<div>
  <div>
    <p>This is some paragraph inside div tag.</p>
    <ul>
      <li>List item 1</li>
      <li>List item 2</li>
    </ul>
  </div>
  <div>
    <p>This is some paragraph inside div tag.</p>
    <ol>
      <li>List item 1</li>
      <li>List item 2</li>
    </ol>
  </div>
</div>

```

71

div

RESULT

- we want to give names to our elements to specify which ones to style. This is what the class attribute is for

This is some paragraph inside div tag.

- List item 1
- List item 2

This is some paragraph inside div tag.

- List item 1
- List item 2

This is some paragraph inside div tag.

- List item 1
- List item 2

This is some paragraph inside div tag.

- List item 1
- List item 2

72

div

RESULT

```

<div class="content">
  <div class="blue">
    <p>This is some paragraph inside div tag.</p>
    <ul>
      <li>List item 1</li>
      <li>List item 2</li>
    </ul>
  </div>
  <div class="green">
    <p>This is some paragraph inside div tag.</p>
    <ol>
      <li>List item 1</li>
      <li>List item 2</li>
    </ol>
  </div>
</div>

```

73

CSS

RESULT

```
<style>
  div.content {
    overflow: auto;
    border: 3px;
    resize: both;
    width: 70%;
  }
  .blue {
    float: right;
    width: 50%;

    background-color: #1faadb;
  }
  .green {
    float: left;
    width: 50%;

    background-color: #8ebf42;
  }
</style>
```

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SUMMARY

HTML elements are used to describe the structure of the page (e.g. headings, subheadings, paragraphs).

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SUMMARY

They also provide semantic information (e.g. where emphasis is placed, definitions of acronyms).

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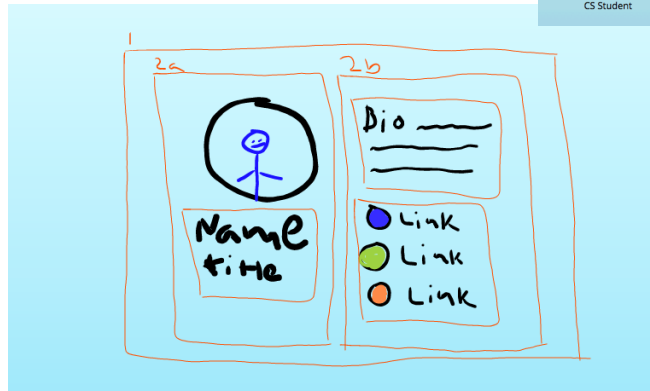
So far we have learned

- `<div>`
- `<h1>`
- `<p>`
- `<bold>`
- `<italic>`
- `
`
- `<hr>`
- ``
- `<sup>`
- `<sub>`
- `<abbr>`
- `<a>`
- `<acronym>`
- `<cite>`
- `<dfn>`
- `<address>`
- ``
- `<ins>`
- `<s>`
- ``
- ``
- ``
- ``
- `<style>`

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Exercise

- Build your personal website

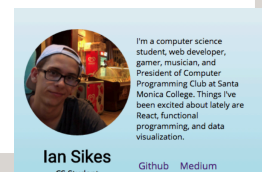


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Build your personal webpage using the following tags

- `<div>`
- `<h1>`
- `<p>`
- `
`
- `<hr>`
- ``
- `<a>`
- `<abbr>` or `<acronym>`
- `<address>`
- `` and `<ins>` With styles
- ``
- ``
- `` or ``
- `<style>`

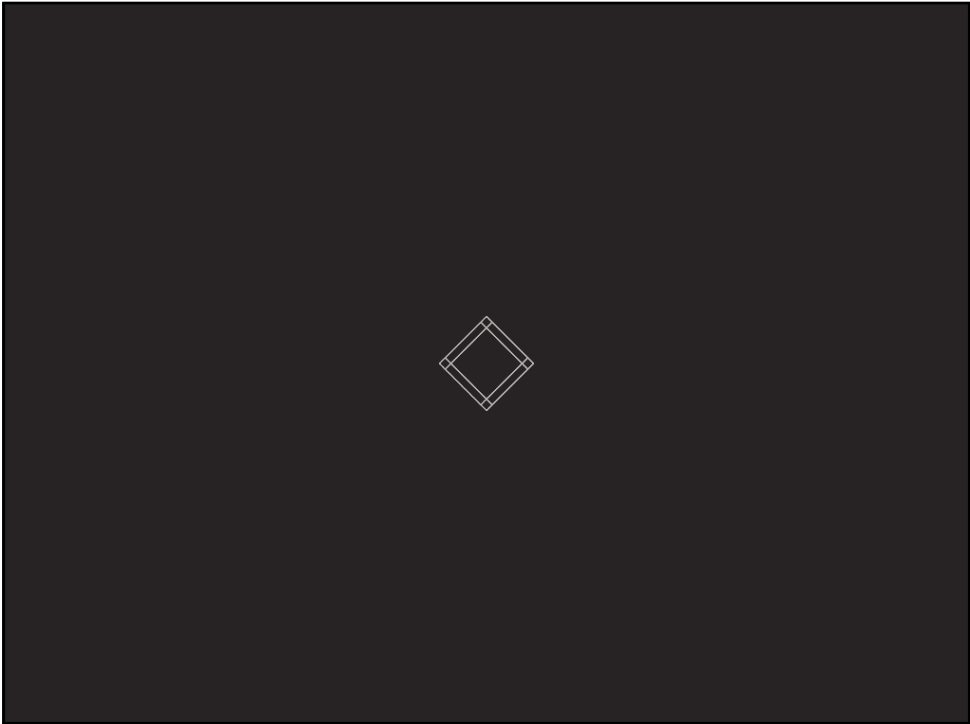
HTML



80



81



82